The Southern PATRIOT

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SOUTH BETRAYED BY ITS SENATORS

TRENDS

The U. S. Dept. of Labor estimates that 14,570,000 persons will be demobilized when peace comes. In Georgia it is estimated that 2.2 ex-service men or former war workers will be jobless for every 10 persons employed in the state in 1940. Figures for other states are:

Alabama, 261,000 demobilized, with 3 persons jobless for every 10 working in 1940; South Carolina, 135,600, with a ratio of 2 to 10; North Carolina, 247,800, with a ratio of 2 to 10; Tennessee, 232,000, nearly 2.5 to 10; Florida, 155,300, nearly 2.3 to 10.

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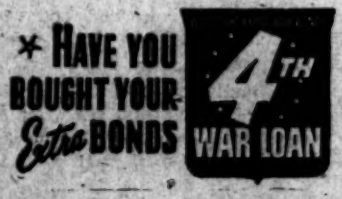
Vice-President Henry Wallace speaking to the Southern Governors Conference in Washington charged that the South has been "kept in a colonial status" by the "discriminatory differentials in transportation." Pledging his support in the fight of Southern governors to revise freight rates, Wallace said that the federal government must break the "monopoly power" of the New York money market if the South is to achieve economic equality with other sections.

* * *

Accidental deaths in Tennessee's production front were 79% greater than deaths on the war front, and occupational injuries 68 times the number wounded in action for the war period ending September 30, 1943, according to figures of Labor Commissioner Sidney E. Bryant... One hundred and forty four Tennesseans had been killed in action through September 30, 1943; 10 had died in Japanese prison camps, and 338 wounded. During the same period there were 275 deaths from industrial accidents and 26,520 occupational injuries.



Says Executive Board of Southern Conference Ask Senator Mead to Lead Poll Tax Fight

Betrayal of "the masses of Southern people" by their own representatives is involved in the attitude of Southern Senators opposing anti-poll tax and soldier-vote legislation, said the executive board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, meeting January 22-23 at Black Mountain College.

The board directed a letter to Senator Mead of New York, asking him to lead the fight for cloture in debate on the pending poll tax legislation, and for passage of the bill, HR-7.

FEPC and The Railroads

In a statement of policy and action, the board also assailed the action of a group of Southern railroads defying the "free and equal opportunity" order of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and urged action to meet "the challenge."

"In this open defiance of the order to grant job opportunities without regard to race, creed or color," said the statement, "is implicit not only a denial of democratic principles, but also a grave and far-reaching danger of intolerance of the law, widespread contempt for institutions of government and continued affront to established authority."

Other actions included:

Expression of regret at the Senate's failure to provide for federal aid to education and request for renewal of efforts in its behalf.

End Freight Rate Discrimination

The statement advocated adoption of uniform nation-wide classification of freight rates to end the discriminatory rate system now existing "which Vice-President Wallace has recently said keeps the South in a colonial status, subservient to the monopoly money markets of the Northeast."

Endorsement of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill to extend and increase social security benefits.

Recommendation of "adequate" federal tax legislation to provide swifter payment of the war costs, elimination of inordinate war profits, renegotiation of war contracts, and to reduce the danger of inflation. Opposition was voiced to the provision to require financial statements of cooperatives and labor unions as a move toward their impairment.

Subsidies Supported

Support of food subsidies as instruments of inflation control, support for living standards, and reduction of war costs.

Advocacy of full support of the programs of rural rehabilitation, farm ownership and cooperative ventures under the Farm Security Administration.

Virginius Dabney Commended

Request for elimination of racial segregation rules in public transportation and commendation of the efforts of Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., TIMES DISPATCH, to bring about the end of bus segregation in that city.

CIO Plans For Full Employment

Unless bold planning steps are taken now, the end of the war will find the United States faced with economic disaster and an army of 10 to 15 million unemployed was the conclusion of the economists and leaders of labor addressing the Conference on Full Employment called by the CIO Political Action Committee in New York, January 14 and 15.

A drop in the national income after the war to 100 billions of dollars, the figure mentioned by Alfred P. Sloan at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, would not be sufficient to provide full employment, said Mr. Sidney Hillman, chairman of the conference. In addition to the large army of unemployed, said Mr. Hillman, an income of only 100 billions of dollars would "ruin our farmers, throw thousands of business men to the wall and catapult us down a spiral of deflation that would make the crash of 1929 feel soft as a featherbed."

The Farmers' Viewpoint

An income of only 100 billions of dollars, said James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, would force a half-million family farm operators to join a surplus of another half-million farm laborers in competition for employment on land belonging to others.

Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, told the 400 delegates from all parts of the country that the war had demonstrated that we can achieve an annual income of 200 billions of dollars a year, even though 10 million producers are in the armed forces.

With cutbacks starting in aluminum, steel and certain types of munitions, the problem of how to provide full employment is a present one. In the week of January 3, said Mr. Murray, "64 open hearth and electric furnaces were idle, a score of plants making armor plate for tanks have been abandoned, and unemployment is a growing phenomenon."

What Has Been Done In War Can Be Done In Peace

Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers of America, said ,"the war has taught us that in the United States we can produce an annual average income of $2,500 for every employed person. The year 1943 witnessed the distribution of a national income of 140 billions of dollars to approximately $53,000,000 persons. If full production, full employment, and a high national income are possible in war, they are possible in peace if we are determined to get them."

Full Employment and Women

In April, 1940, said Dorothy J. Bellanca, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 13 million women were employed in industry. That figure is now 17 million and by July, 1944, it is estimated that it will reach 19 million. The majority of these women will expect jobs after the war. "Women have learned new skills that were never open to them in the past. Thousands upon thousands of them will desire to make use of these new skills as a means of livelihood. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of young women will undoubtedly become the bread-winners of their families, since many of their husbands may not return from the battlefields of the world. We can, therefore, ill-afford to be unintelligent and disinterested about this problem. We have to begin planning to meet it today."

Community Problems

Ruth Young, representing the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, discussed some of the problems raised by this rapid influx of women in industry.

"These are problems," said Miss Young, "which most women cannot solve as individuals. They are questions which must be solved by the community, under the leadership and guidance of government and governmental agencies. Poor housing, refusal of housing to single women, lack of child care facilities, of recreational facilities, housekeeping problems, the need for community kitchens and packaged hot meals, problems of pregnant women and maternity leaves, as well as general questions of poor transportation, lack of proper medical care, and discrimination against Negro women and older women, are matters which are the responsibility of all.

America Lags Behind Allies

"We are far behind our allies," Miss Young continued, "in the solution of these questions." In England "there are over 6000 full-time welfare people working with women war workers, many of them trained by the Ministry of Health and Labor. . . . They have established rest homes at nominal rates for women workers who have been in industry for a year or more. War plants serve hot meals for as little as 15 cents. There is at present under consideration a proposal to extend their maternity benefits to include the cost of confinement, to enable women to remain home two months before and after birth. Day and night nurseries, as well as part time nurseries have been set up and are taking care of thousands of women.

"In the Soviet Union, most of these things were done even before the war. That is why their women could participate one hundred per cent in their war effort and contribute so fully to their magnificent struggle."

Full Employment and the Negro Worker

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, said: "The Negro people, like all patriotic Americans, do not place their special problems ahead of the major task of winning the war.

"We in the National Maritime Union have deep pride in the knowledge that full and equal opportunities of employment are afforded to our Negro brothers through our rotary hiring halls in every section of the country. The men who keep 'em sailing and deliver the goods know that the torpedoes and bombs don't discriminate. They know that the color of a man's skin doesn't effect his ability to fight fascism nor make him a less patriotic American. That's a Hitler concept that has no place in American democracy.

Example of Jeff Boat Company

"In the Jeffersonville Boat and Machine Company, in Jeffersonville, Indiana, 6,500 Negroes and whites are employed. This shipyard was built by the Navy at a cost of $4,000,000 and turns out 5 invasion barges a month. The NMU contract in this yard contained a clause barring discrimination because of color. Negroes hold skilled jobs there according to ability. The significance of this production record is pretty obvious when compared with a non-CIO shipyard at Evansville, Indiana, which cost the Navy $9,000,000, employs 11,000 workers, but produces only four invasion barges a month.

"As we told the FEPC, the disparity between the two yards as to production per man hour is due to the unity which exists in the Jeffersonville Boat Yard, where men are trained to fill the jobs, regardless of race or color, and where the workers themselves fully support this program.

"This illustration is a beacon which lights the road that America must take in regard to its manpower resources—now and in the post-war period."

IT'S TRUE THAT THEY SAY DOWN IN DIXIE

'Kill The Poll Tax Now'

The majority of the citizens of the United States want HR 7, the anti-poll tax bill, passed. Hundreds of thousands have signed a petition to the Senate of the United States to that effect. The petitions were circulated by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare together with 34 other national organizations cooperating with the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Over six thousand signatures to this petition have been received by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and every mail swells the list. Obviously space will not permit our printing all of these names. The names listed below are evidence of the widespread support of HR 7 that exists in every Southern state.

ALABAMA

Birmingham: JAMES H. TERRY, Rep. UMWA, JUDGE LOUISE O. CHARLTON, U. S. Commissioner; DR. E. W. TAGGART, Alabama Commissioner on Inter-Racial Coop.; F. W. STRANGE, Gen. Chmn., Train Dispatchers, Sou. Ry. System; NOEL R. BEDDOW, Pres. Ala. Ind. Union Council; REV. J. B. MEACHAM, MRS. MARY W. LEMMON, DR. J. H. TINDER, PRES. W. A. BELL, Miles College.

Montgomery: MRS. PEARL P. CAMPBELL, Asst. Prof. Huntington College; L. KAUFMAN, REV. D. C. WHITTSETT.

DR. D. V. JENNISON, Selma, Pres. Nat'l Baptist Convention; JOSEPH LANCASTER, SAM TREADWAY, Cuba; REV. U. J. ROBINSON, Mobile; PROF. HALLIE FARMER, Alabama College, Montevallo; MRS. TRIENAN MILLER, Sheffield; CHARLES HENRY HAYNES, Talladega College; MARION D. BROWN, Southern Union College; REV. CARL H. POLSON, Thorsby; DEAN W. ADELBERT REDFIELD, Southern College, Wadley; MRS. J. B. NICHOLS, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Georgiana; REV. R. R. WILLIAMS, Interdenomination Ministerial Alliance.

ARKANSAS

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FLORIDA

Miami: PHILIP N. STAUGH, Central Labor Union; REV. R. J. BROYLES, Riverside Meth. Ch.; MRS. R. J. BROYLES, Conf. Pres. Women's Soc. for Christian Service; DANIEL R. FRANCIS, Editor, *Miami Tropical Dispatch.*

Tallahassee: DR. PAUL W. SHANKWEILER, MR. AND MRS. PAUL FINNER, DR. RAYMOND F. BELLAMY, FSCW; PRES. J. R. E. LEE, Florida A. & M. College.

Tampa: REV. AND MRS. WALTER METCALF; MRS. C. J. ELLIS, Sec. Christian Social Relations WSCS; MRS. H. S. PRINCE, Sec. Missionary Ed. Fla. Conf. WSCS; MAY COBURN, MARY ANNE HOWARD, Rosa Valdez Settlement; M. E. COOKE, Florida Democratic League, Apopka; REV. AND MRS. EDWARD MAXTED, Warrington; VICTOR WILLIS KOGGE, Int. Bro. of Paper Makers, LU 418, Jacksonville; REV. J. W. BLANE, Clearwater; PROF. ROYAL WILBUR FRANCE, Rollins College, Winter Park.

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(Continued on Page 4.)

Organizations are mentioned for identification only.

'Kill The Poll Tax Now'

(Continued from Page 3.)

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EDITOR
JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

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If You Live In A Poll Tax State

Senator Mead of New York has agreed to lead the fight for H-R 7 on the floor of the Senate. Let him hear from you with a letter like this.

Senator James M. Mead
Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The action of 19 Southern Senators in voting to kill the Lucas-Green soldier vote bill, and of 16 Southern Senators pledging to filibuster against the poll tax bill is convincing evidence that our Senators do not want the soldiers and common people of the South to vote.

Betrayed by our own representatives, Southerners are now forced to turn elsewhere for help. Therefore, we appeal to you in the name of the countless thousands of Southerners who believe in a free ballot to represent us in the fight to pass HR 7. We urge you to keep the bill on the floor of the Senate until it is passed, until not one—but as many cloture votes as are needed to get the necessary two-thirds—have been taken.

Yours for a free ballot,

_____

(sign your name and address.)

LETTERS

Attorney General For Soldiers Vote

To the Editor:

The Attorney General of Maryland, William C. Walsh, made a strong appeal for immediate Congressional action to give the vote to service people in addressing the State Bar Association here yesterday.

He characterized this as the "only sensible way" of handling the question and ridiculed the idea of having 48 plans from as many States which the army and navy would have to execute.

Mr. Walsh denied the claim of opponents of Congressional action that such action would interfere with States' rights.

The Maryland Bar Association, a generally conservative body, voted decisively to kill a resolution describing anti-poll tax legislation as an unconstitutional interference with States' rights. This proposal aroused heated and prolonged discussion. No substitute resolution was offered.

EDGAR WILLIAMS,
Baltimore, Md.

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A New Englander Discovers The New South

To the Editor:

I wish to support, now, your fight against the poll tax in the Southern States. I have felt strong approval of other aspects of the fight for an enlightened South that you are waging.

For me, this is something. I am a Northerner, born and bred. New Hampshire was my birthplace, New England is my home, and I have lived in other states strung out from here to California. But I have always felt a profound antipathy to the South and most that it stands for. This was no unreasoning prejudice inherited from a childhood of post-Civil War hatreds. I acquired no "attitude" toward the South from either my parents, my schooling or my environment in New Hampshire. My profound scorn, not to say hatred, for the South I created myself: I created it out of the knowledge that I acquired during the passing years, years of study, graduate work, teaching. Years in which I found that the South held the lowest record in the country in all those things which I cherished and believed in; the lowest record in public schooling; the lowest record in higher education; the lowest record in public health, in civil liberites, in housing, in crime prevention and treatment; the lowest record in tolerance and freedom and justice in all this land. Oh, it was easy to account for some of these: northern economic piracy, effects of the Civil War, the Negro problem, and so on. But not all of them. It seemed to me that it must be the caliber of the people themselves that was at fault: their intelligence, their character, and their good will.

But in your organization I seem to find people who believe in the same things I do; people whom I can admire and respect. It is heartening; inspiriting to me personally, and as an American citizen. It promises that in time the South will rise from these limitations. I can't help your fight much: it's primarily you people down there that will have to win it. But you people have helped me; helped to give me a new conception of the South. For that I feel grateful. More power to you!

What you are doing is an uphill fight. I don't need to tell you that. At times it must be pretty discouraging. But fighting for an idea is the worthiest kind of fighting, and sometimes stronger than we think. At any rate, you've got some people cheering on the sidelines a long way north in New Hampshire.

HUGH S. MORRISON,
Department of Art and Archæology,
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

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Liked Dr. Foreman's Article

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading Dr. Foreman's article in the January PATRIOT. It is the best article I have read on the subject and I want to thank you for same and commend it to those who really desire a full explanation of the party trouble of the Democrats.

The majority of those in the Congress from the South claiming to be "Democrats" have either never read anything from the pen of the founder of the party or do not comprehend what they have read. Or possibly their directives have come from the old Bourbon reactionaries who from time immemorial have cursed the world with their presence, backed with the power of gold.

HOLLIS V. REID.
Memphis, Tenn.

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Japanese People's Artist

THE NEW SUN. By TARO YASHIMA. Henry Holt & Co., N. Y. 310 pp. $2.75.

Taro Yashima fought the Japanese fascists with his art. He went to prison, was tortured by the Tokkoka (Gestapo) and finally escaped to this country. In some 300 powerful drawings he has told his life story, which is the story of the struggle of the Japanese workers. His book suggests the woodcut books of Lynd Ward, except that Yashima accompanies each picture with two lines of text. The story is one of tenderness, heroic courage, and great beauty.

Portrait Of A Poll Tax Senator W. Lee O'Daniel

W. Lee O'Daniel, junior senator from Texas, has had a brief but almost unprecedented political career.

Equipped with only a high school and business school education, he has twice been elected to the governorship of Texas and twice to the senatorial seat left vacant by the death of U. S. Senator Morris Sheppard. O'Daniel was first called to public office while extolling the praises of Hill Billy flour, which he processed for General Mills, over a highly popular radio program. Which of his influential business friends first perceived the enormous advantages of having Wilbur in the governor's chair is unknown, but he is known to have had sage political advisors from the start.

"This next administration," O'Daniel promised his cheering audiences, "is going to be God, the people and me." As might have been expected, the first two got lost in the shuffle.

Justly or unjustly, a man is damned by his friends. Among O'Daniel's admirers were E. J. Price, executive-secretary of the New Industries committee of the Texas State Manufacturers association; J. M. West, a multimillionaire from Houston who helped finance the pro-Landon Jeffersonian Democrat campaign against Roosevelt in 1936, and who bought an Austin paper to bolster O'Daniel's administrative acts; H. J. Lutcher Stark, Orange capitalist and chairman of Texas University's board of regents; Carr P. Collins, a bosom friend and promoter of the well-known patent, Krazy Water Crystals, which is a mixture of Glauber's salts used in treating horses; Mayor C. K. Quinn of San Antonio, head of a political machine which has made Bexar County almost as famous as Cook County, Illinois; and Roy Miller, notorious lobbyist for the Gulf Sulphur Company of Texas, producer of 85 per cent of this country's sulphur. A prominent leader in the state Democratic Party, Miller is credited with inspiring a "red" investigation of Texas University in 1936. Its object was to smear student and faculty supporters of the New Deal. Rumor also links O'Daniel with Phil Fox, Ku Klux Klan leader in Texas, who was interested in moving national offices from Atlanta, Georgia, to Texas.

Maco Stewart, Jr.

One of O'Daniel's closest friends was Maco Stewart, Jr., a real estate man from Galveston. Maco, Jr., is not important in himself; but as the son of a famous father he cannot be lightly dismissed. For many years Maco, Sr., waged a political campaign of his own in Texas. Before such a representative electorate as the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce he bitterly assailed reds, the New Deal, the Child Labor Amendment, and Russia. During the legislative investigation of the University, he presented each representative with a copy of Mrs. Dilling's Red Network. Stewart was also interested in the passage of a criminal syndicalism bill.

S. Valentine Ulrey

Associated in the realtor's activities was S. Valentine Ulrey, his geologist and consulting engineer. From their Galveston office Stewart and Ulrey distributed antidotes to the "red" propaganda. Among other virulent publications they sent the Defender, published by Gerald Winrod, the "Kansas Hitler," which contained anti-Jewish attacks. There were also reprints of speeches made by the rabid Hon. John O'Connor, New York congressman, and articles written by Stewart and by Ulrey, whose face bears the intense, fanatical look of a Salem arsonist.

Christian American

All this might seem beside the point, were it not that O'Daniel became associated with Ulrey after the death of the older Stewart. Ulrey assumed leadership of the Christian American Association, founded in 1936 by John H. Kirby, departed Houston lumber king, to push Landon's candidacy for the Presidency. The association's very name identifies it as anti-Semitic. Booton Herndon, writing in the New Republic for July 30, 1942, names as leaders of this "semi-fascist" group Ulrey, Sen. O'Daniel, and Vance Muse, a lobbyist.

The Christian Americans first made national headlines when frenzied Louisiana legislators asked the FBI and Martin Dies to investigate the group. Legislators complained that the Christian Americans were trying to bludgeon them into passing an anti-strike bill similar to that voted under O'Daniel's leadership in Texas and Mississippi.

Dies was no doubt embarrassed by the request, for the group had enthusiastically supported his committee.

Ulrey may furnish a link between O'Daniel and Gerald L. K. Smith, Huey Long's Detroit partisan. Too, the senator has received eulogies at various times from Dr. Brinkley, unsuccessful both as a goat gland doctor and candidate for the Kansan governorship; and Henry Ford, as well known in Germany for his anti-Semitic writings as for his flivvers. Ford was so impressed by O'Daniel that he urged him to run for governor of Michigan.

Supports Sales Tax

O'Daniel's record as governor and senator substantiate the hard fact that his sympathy for the "common citizens" is confined to those hiring income tax experts.

He fought increased tax levies on natural resources to pay old age pensions, asking, instead, that a pyramided sales tax termed a "transactions tax" be passed. Had the measure been approved, a sales tax amounting in some instances to twelve cents on every dollar would have resulted. By slashing $5,353,616 from 1939 appropriation bills, O'Daniel worked a great hardship on state departments. Especially affected was the building program designed to remove hundreds of insane persons from Texas jails.

O'Daniel Anti-Strike Law

The Texas anti-strike law passed while the flour jobber was serving his second term as governor appropriately bears O'Daniel's name. It protects scabs who assault strikers but provides prison terms for strikers convicted of violence. Under the provisions of this law, one or two well-coached witnesses can effectively break any strike.

As state labor commissioner during his first term, O'Daniel named Joe Kunschik, a deskman for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at Austin and a member of the company union. During the governor's second term, the post went to a captain of the state police.

First Senate Race

The Texas legislature saw its chance to get rid of O'Daniel when the death of Senator Sheppard left a seat vacant. A highly eulogistic resolution was passed which praised O'Daniel's qualifications for the post. When he announced he would make the race, the representatives immediately passed eighteen identical resolutions commending his opponents.

O'Daniel's chief opponent in this race was U. S. Congressman Lyndon Johnson, who had the endorsement of President Roosevelt. To this day political leaders have been unable to explain why Johnson's lead was reversed at the last moment, losing him the race by 1,311 votes.

Election Scandal

The scandal was increased by charges made by Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, that 15 state senators decided O'Daniel should be elected after consultation with liquor and brewery interests. O'Daniel has always claimed the drys' support. When a senate investigating committee rebuked Pearson, the columnist scathingly suggested that the committee investigate a report that O'Daniel had spent $56,000 on his election, violating the legal limit of $8,000. Pearson mentioned as other subjects which might interest the committee a purported $17,000 collected for O'Daniel by Carr Collins; $8,000 spent for radio time over the Texas Quality Network; $10,000 worth of radio time donated by station XEAW in Reynosa, Mexico; and $25,000 received in subscriptions by the W. Lee O'Daniel News, a campaign sheet which charged subscribers $1 for three issues.

O'Daniel's affidavit in the 1941 election claimed that the traveling expenses of his sound truck and automobile caravan, which carried his campaign into every corner of Texas, cost only $15. He estimated his total expenses at $4,982.15.

Fights Labor Not Hitler

With the expiration of his interm term as senator, O'Daniel was forced to run again for the Democratic nomination. An isolationist before America's involvement in the war, O'Daniel defended his stand by saying the present conflict was the President's job, not his. The important fight, he said, was the one at home against "an organized gang grouped together to change our American form of government." O'Daniel named as members of this gang "communists, labor leader racketeers, professional politicians, selfish interests, and the corporation controlled press." By the latter he meant the Texas urban press, which has fought him almost unanimously for the last four years. By labor racketeers he meant the Texas Federation of Labor, which endorsed his opponent, former Governor James V. Allred, along with the C. I. O.

In this campaign Allred significantly remarked that O'Daniel was supported by a certain Wichita, Kansas, newspaper which printed pro-Hitler propaganda, opposed Roosevelt, and hated the Jews. Allred was undoubtedly referring to Gerald Winrod's publication.

$1.50-A-Day O'Daniel

O'Daniel's anti-labor record goes back at least to his early days in Fort Worth, when, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, he was identified with an open-shop movement. A Fort Worth Carpenters' Union complained when O'Daniel first announced for governor that he had employed non-union workers on a construction job. O'Daniel was supposed to have commented at the time that no man in overalls was worth over $1.50 a day.

Most of O'Daniel's antipathy to labor is no doubt due to his personal wealth. Five years ago he was rumored to be worth half-a-million, and no doubt his personal fortunes have increased with his political one. That is why we can expect him during the ensuing years to turn the people's war into a war against the people.

WINIFRED MARSTON

JOHN W. EDELMEN has been named TWUA legislative representative. Office, 225 Kellogg Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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JULIAN H. SCARBOROUGH, president Federal Land Bank, Columbia, S. C., has been named by *Progressive Farmer* as 1943 "Man of the Year" in service to agriculture in South Carolina. Half of the South Carolina and more than one-third of the North Carolina total farm mortgage debt is handled by Mr. Scarborough's institution at interest rates of 4%.